

# German-American Hyphenates Unite To Spread Kultur

Organization That Helped Elect Thompson Mayor of Chicago Demands Congress Reject Treaty

President Wilson Accused of Deceit

"German-American Citizens' League of America" Has Old Leaders

Early in June members of Congress received an appeal urging that the peace treaty be rejected because President Wilson had "deceived the German people" and tricked them into surrendering.

"The peace treaty is now published. It is the exact reverse from what President Wilson has promised to the world. The confidence in President Wilson and his word by the starving German people has been deceived in the most shameful manner through the spirit of revenge and desire of annihilation by our allies. The principles of true democracy have been trampled upon. The American people appear before the world as hypocrites and its honor is at stake should it consent to this barbarian peace treaty."

This appeal was signed by the "German-American Citizens' League of America," which, according to its letter, comprises over seventy organizations of workers.

Organized in June, 1918, after Congress had revoked the charter of the German-American Alliance, it first became active in the Chicago elections of April, 1919, when it supported for Mayor William Hale Thompson, who once called Chicago the sixth German city in the world.

Following is the first of three articles describing the purposes of this new alliance of German-Americans. The second will appear to-morrow.

By Henry C. Campbell

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CHICAGO, June 27.—The German-American Citizens' League, which has protested to Congress against the severity of the peace terms imposed upon Germany, was born in Chicago, but is designed to be nation-wide in its scope and activities.

In its purposes the league bears a striking resemblance to the defunct German-American Alliance. It is the very opposite of the alliance, however, in one respect—it frankly avows a determination to take political action whenever occasion arises. The German-American Alliance, it will be remembered, was barred by reason of its Federal charter, which Congress repealed about two years ago, from taking part in politics. To be sure, the alliance gave little heed to the law prohibiting its participation in political affairs, its leaders getting into politics up to their necks, even before the war, and then, after 1914, doing everything in their power to serve the interests of Germany by influencing voters and government.

The difference between the two organizations, the dead-and-buried alliance and the German-American Citizens' League, is more apparent than real. In frankness and honesty the advantage lies with the new society. It declares its purpose of being a political organization and so, in trying to carry out this policy, it will not have to resort to the deception and subterfuge practised by the German-American Alliance.

Study of Kultur Among Its Purposes

Among the aims set within the constitution of the new league are the education of citizens in the history and institutions of the United States, the cultivation of the arts and study of the German tongue and Kultur. Its position on these questions differs only in wording from the ostensible purposes which the German-American Alliance proclaimed.

The new league announces that it is equally opposed to the influence of Germanism and Anglo-Saxonism in the United States. It strongly declares for Americanism to the exclusion of everything else. Yet, as already stated, one of its purposes is not only to inculcate the study of the German language, but of German Kultur, with those far-reaching meaning the world has now become quite familiar. It declares for support of German language instruction and of the German language press. It purposes to publish a national periodical from which German language newspapers may draw inspiration. Thus it adopts both the purposes and the methods of the German-American Alliance.

The constitution of the new league is printed in German. Following are translations of the important parts of it:

"The league has as its purpose the closer bringing together of American citizens (and those who wish to become such) of German descent, and

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## Air Heroes Home

America's victorious naval airmen returned yesterday from their epoch making flight across the Atlantic. Lieutenant Commander Albert C. Read and the crew of the seaplane NC-4, the first airplane to fly across the Atlantic; Commander John H. Towers, "admiral" of the NC-3, and Lieutenant Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, with the crew of the NC-1, were welcomed back.

A full report of the welcome accorded them appears on Page 11.

## Wilkins Guilty; Unmoved as He Hears His Fate

Convicted Slayer of Wife Calmest Person in Court When Jury Brings In Its Verdict After 23 Hours

MINEOLA, N. Y., June 27.—After twenty-three hours' deliberation the jury closeted in the Nassau County Courthouse from 5:18 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 3:40 p. m. to-day found Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins guilty of murder in the first degree. It took seven hours of argument to bring into line the last of the jurors who held out against conviction. At 3:30 p. m. the resistance was broken, and ten minutes later Dr. Wilkins heard the pronouncement of his doom. Just four months from the date on which his wife was beaten to death at Long Beach, Sentence will be pronounced at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning.

The jury recommended clemency, and was informed by Justice David F. Manning that first degree murder carried no other penalty than death.

The aged defendant heard the verdict without the flicker of an eyelash or the perceptible movement of a muscle. His counsel announced that he would take the case to the Court of Appeals.

He Got the Tenderloin

In a statement given out when he was led back to his cell Dr. Wilkins said: "I am an absolutely innocent man. I never injured a hair of my wife's head. I could never have injured a woman who was universally so generous to me. We never had a steak that she did not insist that I have the tenderloin."

"An awful mistake has been made. The jury could not have understood the law when they rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree and recommended mercy. I am stunned."

No jury in Nassau County has ever deliberated for a similar length of time. Twenty ballots were taken. In the first six jurors voted for conviction in the first degree, five for acquittal or conviction in a lesser degree and one did not vote. On the fourteenth ballot the jury stood eleven to one for conviction. It took seven hours from the time the eleventh man had been won over to sway Daniel D. Smith, the twelfth juror, to agree to the verdict.

When the jurors filed into the courtroom they were worn, haggard and unkempt. "Have you agreed on a verdict?" Justice Manning inquired.

Guilty as Charged "Yes," said Oscar W. Paries, the foreman. "We find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment."

Every eye turned toward the white-haired figure sitting with his three counsel. Not a shadow crossed his countenance. His face was pale when he came into the courtroom, but it did not blanch further. He stared straight ahead of him. His hands were crossed. For once his feet were at rest.

"We ask that the mercy of the court be shown to the defendant, if possible," the foreman continued.

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# Wilson Sails Sunday, Opposes Root's Reservations to Treaty; Foe at Versailles, Signs To-day

Secret Trip Made by Mueller and Bell From Berlin to Escape Assassins

Ceremony Is Set for 3 P. M.

Chinese Refuse to Participate; Italy To Be Represented

PARIS, June 27 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Hermann Mueller and Dr. Johannes Bell, the German plenipotentiaries to sign the peace treaty, arrived in Versailles this evening.

The envoys left Berlin secretly, travelling by special train, fearing an attempt on their lives.

Plans were completed by the council of four to-day for the signing of the treaty at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Paul Dutasta, secretary of the peace conference, went to Versailles at 8:30 o'clock this evening to submit to the German delegates a letter from Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace congress, certifying that the peace treaty to be submitted to the Germans for signature conformed in all points to the text of the document submitted June 18.

German Objection The Germans had raised the objection to M. Dutasta that the text of the treaty must conform with the text of that previously submitted before it would be signed. This protest, which ordinarily would have required several days to answer, will be obviated by the letter that M. Clemenceau has submitted.

The Chinese delegation announced to-night that China would not sign the treaty because she would not be permitted to make reservations concerning the province of Shantung or to make a declaration at the time of signing.

The council of four this afternoon appointed Lord Milner, Great Britain; Colonel Edward M. House, United States; M. Simon, France; Signor Crespi, Italy, and Viscount Chinda, Japan, members of a committee on mandatories for the colonies and territories detached from the enemy powers.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, was again before the council, and as a result his representations on the question of supplies for the Polish army were referred to the supreme council.

It is now expected that it will be possible to hand over to the Austrians on Monday the terms reserved in the original draft treaty on reparations and the military and naval clauses.

Sonnino to Sign It is definitely known now that Italy will be represented in the signing of the treaty by Baron Sonnino, Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla and Dr. Silvio Crespi. The newly appointed Italian peace conference delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Tittoni, will not arrive in Paris until Sunday morning. Those holding tickets of admission to the ceremony in the Hall of Mirrors in the Versailles Palace have been notified they must be provided with identification papers. These papers must carry the photograph of the person to be admitted.

Marshal Foch, not being a delegate to the peace conference, will not sign the peace treaty. He will witness the ceremonies attending the signature, however, being seated with the French delegation.

Poincaré to Attend President Poincaré, who had failed to get a ticket of admission to the Hall of Mirrors, has now received several cards for the ceremony. It is reported that these cards will be distributed to some of the former French Premiers who were in office during the war and who were overlooked by the government.

The "Temps" says ex-Premiers Briand, Ribot, Viviani and Painlevé will be present at the ceremony, but not as guests of the French government.

The work of the peace conference will not be interrupted by the signing of the treaty, although Premier Lloyd George as well as President Wilson is to leave Paris. The Premier will go to London on Sunday. Foreign Secretary Balfour and Secretary of State Lansing will replace the British Premier and President Wilson in the work yet to be done. The peace treaty with Austria probably will be taken up Monday.

And Thus Endeth the Story

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## German Revolt Expected; 1,000 Reds Arrested

Signing of Treaty Reported To Be Signal for Army Leaders' Attempt to Overthrow Ebert Government

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LONDON, June 27.—Reports from Germany say that the signing of the peace treaty will be the signal for the overthrow of the government, following which the militarists will attempt to establish a dictatorship.

Although these reports must be taken with a certain reserve, there is no doubt here that a great conflict is coming in Germany, but it is thought this does not necessarily mean the downfall of the government.

Eastern Germany is apparently the scene of the greatest unrest, which exceeds even that in Hamburg. Ludendorff has offered his services against the Poles.

COPENHAGEN, June 27.—A Berlin dispatch received here says that traffic on all the railroad lines at all stations in Berlin has been more or less affected by the strike.

The dispatch adds that the proclamation of Noske, the Minister of National Defence, has tremendously excited the railway men. According to the "Zeitung am Mittag" of Berlin, the strike leaders have decided upon a complete tie-up of food trains to Berlin.

This newspaper adds that the government has started strong counter measures, and that about 1,000 revolutionary leaders have been arrested by government soldiers and placed in jail at Moabit.

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## Communists Plan Revolt In Italy Next Month

COPENHAGEN, June 27 (By The Associated Press).—Italian, German and Austrian Communists held a conference in Southern Tyrol a few days ago for the purpose of preparing for a revolution in Italy, says a dispatch from Vienna. The revolution was fixed for the middle of July.

## Berlin Plotted to Trap Foch's Army

Scheidemann Said to Have Planned to Crush the Allies at River Elbe

BERLIN, June 27 (By The Associated Press).—The German government, headed by Philipp Scheidemann, had planned to refuse to sign the peace treaty and to permit the Allied troops to march into Germany as far as the Elbe, where it would be attacked by strong German forces, the Danzig correspondent of the "Tagblatt" declares in a dispatch describing the details of a secret plan to create a separate state in Northeastern Germany.

The plan failed because of jealousies and differences of opinion between the government and the army leaders, the correspondent says.

The last proposal made by the conspirators planning to oppose the Allies, it is said, was to ask Poland to combine with Eastern Germany in the formation of an independent republic. The offer, it is declared, was rebuffed by the Poles who asked why it had not been offered ten years ago.

Details of the plan, the correspondent says, show the intention was to combine with the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg in the establishment of either a republic or a monarchy to include East Prussia, West Prussia and Posen. The plan, he says, was favored by Adolf von Batocki, President of East Prussia; Herr Schnackenburg, President of West Prussia, and Herr von Buelow, President of Posen.

Herr Wig, the national commissioner for Posen and the two Prussian provinces, the correspondent declares, was to head the movement and was to be in charge of the military forces, which were to make an immediate attack as soon as the peace treaty was signed.

## 3 Republicans Desert Camp Of League Men

Senators Spencer, Capper and Kellogg Join Those Who Would Attach Reservations to Covenant

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Three Republican Senators on whom Administration supporters have been counting in the fight to ratify the peace treaty and league of nations as written, are now known to advocate the pruning of Article X of the league covenant. These are Spencer, of Missouri; Capper, of Kansas, and Kellogg, of Minnesota.

When the claim was made for the Administration last Saturday, by Senator Hitchcock, that the league would be ratified by Republican votes, he had all three of these Senators in mind. They have figured in every list of Republican Senators friendly to the league which the Democrats have compiled.

Senator Spencer said to-day he would be obliged to vote against the league of nations itself unless Article X is amended. He was quick to add that he did not believe this would be necessary, because he is convinced the Senate will vote for a reservation to the article.

Capper Favors Reservations Senator Capper also came out definitely for reservations, and although Senator Kellogg has authorized nothing for quotation it is known that he will support the reservation programme.

Republican leaders what he will do if the reservation programme should be defeated. Whether he would then vote for the league of nations, as written, cannot be stated.

Administration Senators plainly showed their anxiety when they heard to-day about the attitude of these three Republicans. Senators Kellogg and Spencer had come out flatly against the Knox resolution, thereby furnishing

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## President Joins With Britain in Pact to Defend France if She Is Attacked

## Hastens Back to Uphold Terms

## Peace Conditions To Be Laid at Once Before the People

PARIS, June 27 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson will leave for Brest from the Gare des Invalides at 9:30 p. m. to-morrow after he has signed the German treaty and protocol. His train will arrive in Brest Sunday morning, where the President will board the steamer George Washington, which sails about noon.

Before his departure, the President has made it known, he will be ready to sign the treaty carrying out the arrangements whereby the United States and Great Britain will come to the assistance of France in case she is menaced by Germany, if the treaty can be prepared for signature in time, otherwise, he will authorize Secretary of State Lansing to sign the treaty.

The triple undertaking already has been communicated in the form of a letter which will be sent to the American Senate, but the treaty is the formal carrying out of the engagement.

Bids Aids Goodbye The President received American newspaper correspondents at the Hotel de Crillon at 2 o'clock this afternoon and said goodbye to them.

He also went to American headquarters to meet the other members of the American delegation and General Pershing for a final conference and to say farewell.

President Wilson will go straight to Washington, to lay before Congress the results of the peace conference. He will leave soon afterward for an extended tour of the country for the purpose of explaining directly to the people all questions relative to the peace treaty and the covenant of the league of nations.

Opposed to Amendments The peace treaty and the league of nations covenant should be ratified without amendment, according to the Presidential view as it is understood, for certain definite reasons—namely, that if any one power seeks to make amendments, then the war will not be over until every one of the twenty-one associated nations learns the results of the amendments.

This can be done only through processes of negotiation, and it is held that it would be a hopeless process of delay in restoring peace. It is also held that the effect of the amendments would be to keep the United States out of the treaty and out of the league.

The question has arisen whether reservations amount to amendment, and Presidential quarters are understood to hold that reservations, such as the proposed Root reservation to Article 10 of the covenant, are equivalent to amendment.

Against Fall's Resolution Feeling is said to be particularly strong in Presidential quarters against the resolution of Senator Fall, of New Mexico, to declare a state of peace with Germany, which is characterized in these responsible quarters as having the effect of allying the United States with Germany and placing the country in a position of contempt that no nation ever suffered. It is the President's belief, according to reliable sources, that not more than a handful of people in America will approve such a resolution.

Parley a Great Success The President goes back to the United States more than satisfied with the net results of the conference and, all things considered, it is his opinion that the conference has been a wonderful success. While it is regarded as a pretty rough peace for Germany, yet, against this, it is held that Germany committed a great wrong and quite naturally and inevitably must make just reparation for that wrong.

But outside of German results, the conference is viewed in Presidential quarters as liberating peoples who never before had a chance of liberty, such as Poland, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Also, the conference is credited with banding together the people of the world to make the peace régime enduring.

Other large results, according to the Presidential view, are the giving of a charter to labor removing restrictions